

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified)
(REV 11-2000)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

P 62984 US 0

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

09/868847

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/EP99/09849

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

13 DECEMBER 1999

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

22 DECEMBER 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION

SODA LIME GLASS OF BLUE HUE

JUN 21 2001

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

BOULEVARD, Marc et al

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (24) indicated below.
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☐ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
20. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
21. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
22. ☐ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
23. ☒ Other items or information:

Verification of translation of specification into English

21 JUN 2001

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.53(b)(1))		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER	
09/868847		PCT/EP99/09849		P 62984 US 0	
24. The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :					
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO				\$1000.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO				\$860.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO				\$710.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)				\$690.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)				\$100.00	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				\$130.00	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	10 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0.00	
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00	\$0.00	
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable).			<input type="checkbox"/>	\$0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$990.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. (See 37 CFR 1.27). The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$0.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$990.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).				\$0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$990.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable).			<input type="checkbox"/>	\$0.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$990.00	
				Amount to be: refunded	\$
				charged	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$990.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.					
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 01-2520 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Fees are to be charged to a credit card. WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:					
Jerold I. Schneider Arter & Hadden LLP 1801 K Street, N.W. Suite 400 K Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 775-7100					
SIGNATURE					
Jerold I. Schneider					
NAME					
24765					
REGISTRATION NUMBER					
June 21, 2001					
DATE					

531 Rec'd PCT/ 21 JUN 2001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re:

Applicant: FOGUENNE et al
Application No.: unknown- filed concurrently
Filing Date: Filed concurrently
For: Soda-Lime Glass with Blue Hue
Int'l. Application No: PCT/EP99/09849
Int'l. Filing Date: 13 December 1999
Attorney Docket: P 62984 US 0

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Prior to assigning an Application Number, and prior to any action on the merits, please amend this application as follows:

Page 1, prior to line 1, insert

-- CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon, and claims priority from International Application No., PCT/EP99/09849 filed 13 December 1999, and European Application No. 98124371.0 filed 22 December 1998, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION --

Page 1, line 21, change "2" to -- two -- ;

Page 3, after line 28, insert

-- SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION --

Page 10, before line 1, insert

- - DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS - -

In the claims:

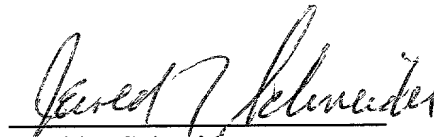
Cancel claims 1-13 and replace them with the following new claims 14 through 23, which are found on the attached sheets numbered 17-19.

REMARKS

The amendment to the specification is to put the application into U.S. form. New claims are presented prior to any action by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Respectfully submitted

June 21 2001


Jerold I. Schneider
Registration No. 24,765
Arter & Hadden, LLP
1801 K Street, N.W.
Suite 400 K
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 775-7100
Attorneys for Applicants

14. A colored soda-lime glass of blue hue composed of glass-forming main constituents, comprising more than 2% of magnesium oxide and coloring agents, characterized in that it contains more than 1.1 wt% Fe_2O_3 , less than 0.53 wt% FeO and less than 0.13 wt% manganese oxide, has a light transmission (TLA4) of between 15% and 70% and a selectivity (SE4) of greater than 1.2 and has a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and an excitation purity (P) such that they lie in a CIE 1931 chromaticity plot within a triangle whose apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant C source and the points whose coordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (476,49), respectively.

15. The colored glass according to claim 14, having one or more of the following additional characteristics: (a) a dominant wavelength of less than 489 nm; (b) a purity (P) of greater than 12%; (c) a TUV4 of less than 10%; a redox value of less than 41%; (d) a selectivity (SE4) of greater than 1.6; (e) at least one coloring agent selected from the group consisting of Cr, Co, Se, Ce, V, Ti.

16. The colored glass according to claim 14 characterized in that it has a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and an excitation purity (P) such that they lie in a CIE 1931 chromaticity plot within a triangle whose apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant C source and the points whose coordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (480,38), respectively.

17. The colored glass according to claim 14, characterized in that it comprises the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

Fe_2O_3	1.2 to 1.6%
-------------------------	-------------

FeO	0.34 to 0.50%
Co	0.0030 to 0.0100%
Cr ₂ O ₃	0 to 0.0200%
V ₂ O ₅	0 to 0.0500%
Se	0 to 0.0020%
CeO ₂	0 to 0.5%
TiO ₂	0 to 1.5%.

18. The colored glass according to claim 17, characterized in that it comprises the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe₂O₃:

Fe ₂ O ₃	1.2 to 1.5%
FeO	0.34 to 0.45%
Co	0.0030 to 0.0100%
Cr ₂ O ₃	0 to 0.0150%
V ₂ O ₅	0 to 0.0400%.

19. The colored glass according to claim 17, characterized in that it has the following optical properties:

$$35\% < \text{TLA4} < 45\%$$

$$20\% < \text{TE4} < 30\%$$

$$\text{TUV4} < 9\%$$

$$\lambda_D > 483 \text{ nm}$$

$$P > 12\%.$$

20. The colored glass according to claim 18, characterized in that it has the following optical properties:

$$35\% < \text{TLA4} < 45\%$$

$$20\% < TE4 < 30\%$$

$$TUV4 < 9\%$$

$$\lambda_D > 483 \text{ nm}$$

$$P > 12\%.$$

21. The colored glass according to claim 14, characterized in that it comprises the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

Fe_2O_3	1.3 to 1.8%
FeO	0.30 to 0.50%
Co	0.0160 to 0.0270%
Cr_2O_3	0 to 0.0200%
V_2O_5	0 to 0.0500%
Se	0 to 0.0040%
CeO_2	0 to 0.5%.

22. The colored glass according to claim 21, characterized in that it has the following optical properties:

$$16\% < TLA4 < 24\%$$

$$12\% < TE4 < 18\%$$

$$TUV4 < 5\%$$

$$476 \text{ nm} < \lambda_D < 483 \text{ nm}$$

$$P > 18\%.$$

23. A window for an automobile formed of colored glass according to claim 14.

SPECIFICATION

for a

PATENT APPLICATION

to be filed in the name of

GLAVERBEL

166, Chaussée de La Hulpe
B. 1170 Bruxelles (Watermael-Boitsfort)
Belgique

entitled :

Soda-lime glass of blue hue

Inventor(s) : FOGUENNE Marc
COSTER Dominique

Priority : 22 December 1998
European patent application n°98124371.0

Soda-lime glass of blue hue

The present invention relates to a colored soda-lime glass of blue hue, composed of glass-forming main constituents and of coloring agents.

The expression "soda-lime glass" is used here in the wide sense and relates to any glass which contains the following constituents (in percentages by weight):

5	Na_2O	10 to 20%
	CaO	0 to 16%
	SiO_2	60 to 75%
	K_2O	0 to 10%
10	MgO	0 to 10%
	Al_2O_3	0 to 5%
	BaO	0 to 2%
	$\text{BaO} + \text{CaO} + \text{MgO}$	10 to 20%
	$\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$	10 to 20%.

15 This type of glass is very widely used in the field of glazing for buildings or automobiles, for example. It is usually manufactured in the form of a ribbon by the float process. Such a ribbon can be cut into sheets which can then be bent or can undergo a treatment to improve their mechanical properties, for example a thermal toughening step.

20 It is generally necessary to relate the optical properties of a glass sheet to a standard illuminant. In the present description, 2 standard illuminants are used, namely illuminant C and illuminant A defined by the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (C.I.E.). Illuminant C represents average daylight having a color temperature of 6700 K. This illuminant is especially useful for evaluating the optical
25 properties of glazing intended for buildings. Illuminant A represents the radiation of a Planck radiator with a temperature of about 2856 K. This illuminant describes the light emitted by car headlights and is essentially intended to evaluate the optical properties of windows intended for automobiles. The Commission Internationale de

l'Eclairage has also published a document entitled "Colorimétrie, Recommandations
 Officielles de la C.I.E. [*Colorimetry and Official Recommendations of the C.I.E.*]"
 (May 1970) which describes a theory in which the colorimetric coordinates for light of
 each wavelength of the visible spectrum are defined so as to be able to be
 5 represented on a diagram having orthogonal axes x and y , called the C.I.E. 1931
 chromaticity plot. This chromaticity plot shows the locus representative of light of
 each wavelength (expressed in nanometers) of the visible spectrum. This locus is
 called the "spectrum locus" and light whose coordinates lie on this spectrum locus is
 said to have 100% excitation purity for the appropriate wavelength. The spectrum
 10 locus is closed by a line called the purple boundary which connects the points of the
 spectrum locus whose coordinates correspond to wavelengths of 380 nm (violet) and
 780 nm (red). The area lying between the spectrum locus and the purple boundary is
 that available for the chromaticity coordinates of any visible light. The coordinates of
 the light emitted by illuminant C, for example, correspond to $x = 0.3101$ and
 15 $y = 0.3162$. This point C is regarded as representing white light and consequently has
 an excitation purity equal to zero for any wavelength. Lines may be drawn from the
 point C to the spectrum locus at any desired wavelength and any point lying on these
 lines may be defined not only by its x and y coordinates but also as a function of the
 wavelength corresponding to the line on which it lies and on its distance from the
 20 point C relative to the total length of the wavelength line. Consequently, the color of
 the light transmitted by a colored glass sheet may be described by its dominant
 wavelength and its excitation purity expressed as a percentage.

The C.I.E. coordinates of light transmitted by a colored glass sheet will
 depend not only on the composition of the glass but also on its thickness. In the
 25 present description, and in the claims, all the values of the excitation purity P and of
 the dominant wavelength λ_D of the transmitted light are calculated from the spectral
 specific internal transmissions (SIT_λ) of a glass sheet 5 mm in thickness. The spectral
 specific internal transmission of a glass sheet is governed solely by the absorption of
 the glass and can be expressed by the Beer-Lambert law:

$SIT_{\lambda} = e^{-E \cdot A_{\lambda}}$ where A_{λ} is the absorption coefficient (in cm^{-1}) of the glass at the wavelength in question and E is the thickness (in cm) of the glass. To a first approximation, SIT_{λ} may also be represented by the formula:

$$(I_3 + R_2)/(I_1 - R_1)$$

5 where I_1 is the intensity of the visible light incident on a first face of the glass sheet, R_1 is the intensity of the visible light reflected by this face, I_3 is the intensity of the visible light transmitted from the second face of the glass sheet and R_2 is the intensity of the visible light reflected by this second face toward the interior of the sheet.

10 In the description which follows and in the claims, the following are also used:

- for illuminant A, the total light transmission (TLA) measured for a thickness of 4 mm (TLA4). This total transmission is the result of the integration between the 380 and 780 nm wavelengths of the expression: $\Sigma T_{\lambda} \cdot E_{\lambda} \cdot S_{\lambda} / \Sigma E_{\lambda} \cdot S_{\lambda}$ in which T_{λ} is the transmission at the wavelength λ , E_{λ} is the spectral distribution of illuminant A and S_{λ} is the sensitivity of the normal human eye as a function of the wavelength λ ;

- the total energy transmission (TE) measured for a thickness of 4 mm (TE4). This total transmission is the result of the integration between the 300 and 2500 nm wavelengths of the expression: $\Sigma T_{\lambda} \cdot E_{\lambda} / \Sigma E_{\lambda}$ in which E_{λ} is the spectral energy distribution of the sun at 30° above the horizon;

- the selectivity (SE) measured as the ratio of the total light transmission for illuminant A to the total energy transmission (TLA/TE);

- the total transmission in the ultraviolet, measured for a thickness of 4 mm (TUV4). This total transmission is the result of the integration between 280 and 380 nm of the expression: $\Sigma T_{\lambda} \cdot U_{\lambda} / \Sigma U_{\lambda}$ in which U_{λ} is the spectral distribution of the ultraviolet radiation that has passed through the atmosphere, defined in the DIN 67507 standard.

The present invention relates in particular to selective glasses of blue hue. These glasses may be used in architectural applications and as windows for

railway carriages and motor vehicles. In architectural applications, glass sheets 4 to 6 mm in thickness are generally used, whereas in the automobile field thicknesses of 1 to 5 mm are commonly employed, in particular for the production of side windows and sunroofs.

5 The invention consists of a colored soda-lime glass of blue hue composed of glass-forming main constituents, including more than 2% of magnesium oxide and coloring agents, characterized in that it contains more than 1.1 wt% Fe_2O_3 , less than 0.53 wt% FeO and less than 0.13 wt% manganese oxide, has a light transmission (TLA4) of between 15% and 70% and a selectivity (SE4) of greater than
10 1.2 and has a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and an excitation purity (P) such that they lie in a CIE 1931 chromaticity plot within a triangle whose apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant C source and the points whose coordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (476,49), respectively.

 The combination of these optical properties is particularly
15 advantageous in that it offers a particularly esthetic color hue, while ensuring sufficient light transmission through the glass and a high selectivity which makes it possible to limit the internal heating of the volumes bounded by windows according to the invention.

 It is desirable for the main constituents which form the glass according
20 to the invention to comprise an MgO concentration of greater than 2% since this compound favors the fusion of said constituents.

 As regards iron, this is present in most commercially available glasses either as an impurity or introduced deliberately as a coloring agent. The presence of Fe^{3+} gives the glass a slight absorption of visible light of short wavelength (410 and
25 440 nm) and a very strong absorption band in the ultraviolet (absorption band centered on 380 nm), whereas the presence of Fe^{2+} ions causes a strong absorption in the infrared (absorption band centered on 1050 nm). Consequently, as the Fe^{2+} concentration increases, the TE value decreases, thereby increasing the SE value. Moreover, the ferric ions give the glass a slight yellow coloration, whereas the ferrous
30 ions give a more pronounced blue-green coloration. The high Fe_2O_3 content of the

glass according to the invention therefore makes it very impervious to ultraviolet radiation and its low FeO content means that the glass can be produced by means of a conventional furnace, which may be of large capacity since its limited absorption of infrared radiation is not an obstacle to the diffusion of heat in such a furnace. Now, it is more economic to use this type of furnace than the small electric furnaces normally used in the manufacture of highly selective glasses. In such cases in fact, the high FeO contents make the glass difficult to melt, and usually require the use of low-capacity electric furnaces.

With the purpose of obtaining a high selectivity, the glass according to the invention also contains less than 0.13% MnO₂ as this agent, owing to its oxidizing role, is unfavorable to selectivity.

Preferably, the colored glass according to the invention has a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and an excitation purity (P) such that they lie in a CIE 1931 chromaticity plot within a triangle whose apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant C source and the points whose coordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (480,38), respectively. This corresponds to colorations considered to be particularly attractive.

Even more preferably, the glass according to the invention has a dominant wavelength of less than 489 nm and/or a purity of greater than 12%, which corresponds to particularly desirable colors.

Also preferably, the glass according to the invention has a TUV4 of less than 10%. Such a value makes it possible to avoid any discoloration of objects lying within a volume bounded by a surface glazed by glass according to the invention. This property is particularly advantageous in the automobile sector. A low ultraviolet transmission in fact prevents aging and discoloration of vehicle interior linings constantly exposed to the action of sunlight.

It is desirable for the glass according to the invention to have a redox value ($\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_{\text{total}}$) of less than 41%. Such values make the glass particularly easy to melt in conventional glass furnaces.

Preferably, the glass according to the invention contains, as coloring agent, at least one of the elements chromium, cobalt, cerium, titanium, selenium and vanadium. The use of these elements makes it possible to adjust the optical properties of the glass in an optimum fashion and contributes to obtaining a highly selective glass.

It is possible to produce a glass having a color similar to that of the glass according to the invention using nickel as the main coloring agent. However, the presence of nickel has drawbacks, especially when the glass must be produced by the float process. In this process, a ribbon of hot glass is conveyed along the surface of a bath of molten tin so that its faces are plane and parallel. In order to prevent the oxidation of the tin present on the surface of the bath, which would lead to tin oxide being entrained by the ribbon, a reducing atmosphere is maintained above the bath. When the glass contains nickel, the latter is partially reduced by this atmosphere, which gives rise to a haze in the glass produced. This element is also inconducive to obtaining a high selectivity value of the glass which contains it, since it does not absorb light in the infrared range, resulting in a high TE value. In addition, nickel present in the glass can give rise to the formation of NiS. This sulfide exists in various crystalline forms which are stable in different temperature ranges, and the transformations of which, from one form to another, are damaging when the glass is reinforced by a thermal toughening treatment, as is the case in the automobile field and in the case of certain architectural applications (balconies, curtain walling, etc.). Consequently, the glass according to the invention contains no nickel.

The effects of the various coloring agents individually envisioned for producing a glass are the following (according to "Le Verre [*Glass*]" by H. Scholze, translated by J. Le Dû, Institut du Verre [*Glass Institute*], Paris):

- cobalt: the $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{O}_4$ group produces an intense blue coloration whose dominant wavelength is virtually the opposite of that produced by the iron-selenium chromophore;
- chromium: the presence of the $\text{Cr}^{\text{III}}\text{O}_6$ group gives rise to absorption bands at 650 nm and a light green color. More extensive oxidation gives rise to the

$\text{Cr}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_4$ group which creates a very intense absorption band at 365 nm and gives a yellow coloration;

- cerium: the presence of cerium ions in the composition makes it possible to obtain a strong absorption in the ultraviolet range. Cerium oxide exists in two forms: Ce^{IV} absorbs in the ultraviolet around 240 nm and Ce^{III} absorbs in the ultraviolet around 314 nm;

- selenium: the Se^{4+} cation has virtually no coloring effect, whereas the uncharged element SeO gives a pink coloration. The Se^{2-} anion forms a chromophore with the ferric ions present and consequently gives the glass a red-brown color;

- vanadium: for increasing contents of alkali metal oxides, the color changes from green to colorless, this being caused by the oxidation of the $\text{V}^{\text{III}}\text{O}_6$ group into V^{VO}_4 ;

- manganese: appears in the glass in the form of $\text{Mn}^{\text{II}}\text{O}_6$ which is virtually colorless. Glasses rich in alkali metals have, however, a violet color because of the $\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}\text{O}_6$ group;

- titanium: the TiO_2 in the glasses gives them a yellow coloration. For large amounts it is possible to obtain, by reduction, the $\text{Ti}^{\text{III}}\text{O}_6$ group which colors in the violet or even brown.

The thermal and optical properties of a glass containing several coloring agents are therefore the result of a complex interaction between them. In fact, the behavior of these coloring agents depends greatly on their redox state and therefore on the presence of other elements liable to influence this state.

Preferably, the glass according to the invention has a selectivity (SE4) of greater than 1.6. It is particularly remarkable to obtain a glass presenting such a high selectivity although it has a low upper limit of the FeO content by weight.

A glass according to the invention may comprise the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

Fe_2O_3	1.2 to 1.6%
FeO	0.34 to 0.50%

Co	0.0030 to 0.0100%
Cr ₂ O ₃	0 to 0.0200%
V ₂ O ₅	0 to 0.0500%
Se	0 to 0.0020%
CeO ₂	0 to 0.5%
TiO ₂	0 to 1.5%.

The elements cerium and vanadium are both favorable to obtaining the low ultraviolet and infrared transmission value of the glass according to the invention. As to the use of chromium and cerium, this is not unfavorable to the preservation of the refractory walls of the glassmaking furnace with respect to which these elements present no risk of corrosion.

However, the number of colorants present in such a glass is preferably limited so as to make it easier to produce it. In particular, it may be advantageous to avoid the use of selenium, which is expensive and is inefficiently incorporated into the glass.

Consequently, this glass may preferably comprise the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe₂O₃:

Fe ₂ O ₃	1.2 to 1.5%
FeO	0.34 to 0.45%
Co	0.0030 to 0.0100%
Cr ₂ O ₃	0 to 0.0150%
V ₂ O ₅	0 to 0.0400%.

The following optical properties are associated with these compositions:

$$35\% < \text{TLA4} < 45\%$$

$$20\% < \text{TE4} < 30\%$$

$$\text{TUV4} < 9\%$$

$$\lambda_D > 483 \text{ nm}$$

$$P > 12\%.$$

The light transmission range thus defined makes the glass according to the invention particularly useful for avoiding the dazzling effect produced by the light from automobile headlights when it is used for the rear side windows or as the rear window of vehicles. As for the corresponding energy transmission range this gives the glass its high selectivity.

A glass which has the above optical properties is particularly appropriate as a rear side window and a rear window of automotive vehicles.

Another glass according to the invention can comprise the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

Fe_2O_3	1.3 to 1.8%
FeO	0.30 to 0.50%
Co	0.0160 to 0.0270%
Cr_2O_3	0 to 0.0200%
V_2O_5	0 to 0.0500%
Se	0 to 0.0040%
CeO_2	0 to 0.5%

The following optical properties are associated with these composition ranges:

$$16\% < \text{TLA4} < 24\%$$

$$12\% < \text{TE4} < 18\%$$

$$\text{TUV4} < 5\%$$

$$476 \text{ nm} < \lambda_D < 483 \text{ nm}$$

$$P > 18\%.$$

Such glasses are particularly suitable for the production of sunroofs of automotive vehicles.

The glass according to the invention may be coated with a layer of metal oxides which reduce its heating by solar radiation and consequently that of the passenger compartment of a vehicle using such a glass as glazing.

The glasses according to the present invention may be manufactured by conventional processes. In terms of batch materials, it is possible to use natural materials, recycled glass, scoria or a combination of these materials. The colorants are not necessarily added in the form indicated, but this manner of giving the amounts of coloring agents added, in equivalents in the forms indicated, corresponds to standard practice. In practice, the iron is added in the form of red iron oxide, the cobalt is added in the form of hydrated sulfate, such as $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and the chromium is added in the form of dichromate, such as $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. The cerium is introduced in the form of oxide or carbonate. As regards vanadium, it is introduced in the form of oxide or sodium vanadate. The selenium, when present, is added in elemental form or in the form of selenite, such as Na_2SeO_3 or ZnSeO_3 .

Other elements are sometimes present as impurities in the batch materials used for manufacturing the glass according to the invention whether in the natural materials, in the recycled glass or in the scoria, but when these impurities do not give the glass properties which lie outside the limits defined above, these glasses are regarded as being in accordance with the present invention. The present invention will be illustrated by the following specific examples of optical properties and compositions.

EXAMPLES 1 to 88

Table I gives, by way of non-limiting indication, the base composition of the glass and the constituents of the glass batch to be melted in order to produce the glasses according to the invention. Tables IIa, IIb, IIc and IId give the optical properties and the proportions by weight of the coloring agents of a glass containing respectively selenium, cerium, titanium or none of these elements among its coloring agents. These proportions are determined by X-ray fluorescence of the glass and are converted into the molecular species indicated.

The glass mixture may, if necessary, contain a reducing agent, such as coke, graphite or slag, or an oxidizing agent, such as nitrate. In this case, the

proportions of the other materials are adapted so that the composition of the glass remains unchanged.

TABLE I

5

Composition of the base glass		Constituents of the base glass	
SiO ₂	71.5 to 71.9%	Sand	571.3
Al ₂ O ₃	0.8%	Feldspar	29.6
CaO	8.8%	Lime	35.7
MgO	4.2%	Dolomite	167.7
Na ₂ O	14.1%	Na ₂ CO ₃	189.4
K ₂ O	0.1%	Sulfate	5.0
SO ₃	0.05 to 0.45%		

TABLE IIa

ex. N°.	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	FeO (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	V ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	Se (ppm)	MnO ₂ (ppm)	TLA4 (%)	TE4 (%)	TUV4 (%)	SE4	λ _D (nm)	P (%)
1	1.55	0.42	100	traces	102	10	50	29.47	17.62	2.99	1.67	488.89	15.13
2	1.65	0.45	108	25	traces	5	75	27.78	15.93	2.45	1.74	488.26	19.32
3	1.51	0.42	88	15	58	8	100	32.04	18.55	3.44	1.72	489.59	14.90
4	1.62	0.43	120	traces	traces	12	50	25.27	15.73	2.51	1.60	487.5	16.84
5	1.39	0.47	54	traces	traces	5	100	37.32	19.12	4.87	1.95	489.94	15.62
6	1.42	0.49	65	traces	traces	4	150	35.19	17.84	4.70	1.97	488.54	18.60
7	1.40	0.32	88	traces	traces	2	200	38.78	24.33	4.15	1.59	487.09	17.59
8	1.72	0.49	121	25	traces	14	60	21.39	12.38	1.91	1.72	489.28	15.64
9	1.68	0.49	145	25	50	20	80	16.61	10.91	2.06	1.52	487.28	16.40
10	1.44	0.38	72	traces	traces	2	90	38.40	22.18	4.04	1.73	488.94	16.27
11	1.39	0.45	65	traces	traces	5	75	36.55	19.51	4.80	1.87	488.72	16.93
12	1.41	0.39	84	traces	traces	12	150	33.84	20.33	4.31	1.66	489.15	12.65
13	1.81	0.47	135	41	10	12	120	19.31	11.78	1.05	1.63	489.08	17.07
14	1.91	0.45	146	36	21	2	30	19.95	12.15	0.10	1.64	487.59	23.76
15	1.89	0.42	147	traces	traces	8	65	19.53	12.81	0.10	1.52	487.64	19.73
16	1.29	0.33	80	17	25	6	45	39.42	24.69	6.88	1.59	488.06	14.97
17	1.27	0.45	51	traces	traces	7	60	38.42	18.71	7.70	2.05	489.79	14.49
18	1.15	0.31	78	traces	12	12	80	40.14	26.05	8.39	1.54	487.39	12.25
19	1.31	0.38	95	traces	traces	8	90	33.74	20.49	6.86	1.64	486.41	18.22

ex.N°.	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	FeO (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	V ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	Se (ppm)	MnO ₂ (ppm)	TLA4 (%)	TE4 (%)	TUV4 (%)	SE4	λ _D (nm)	P (%)
20	1.39	0.45	77	traces	traces	3	100	35.44	19.22	4.75	1.84	487.21	20.43
21	1.41	0.39	102	traces	15	15	150	30.41	19.19	4.21	1.58	487.33	13.85
22	1.65	0.42	145	41	10	7	250	22.76	15.07	2.22	1.51	485.87	23.40
23	1.91	0.45	146	traces	traces	5	300	19.48	12.06	0.03	1.61	487.35	22.24
24	1.89	0.42	147	traces	traces	2	450	21.25	13.49	0.10	1.57	486.87	23.86
25	1.21	0.34	148	26	traces	34	200	22.01	16.72	0.17	1.31	489.51	11.67
26	1.34	0.38	175	23	traces	36	150	17.62	13.10	0.45	1.34	488.64	10.39
27	1.35	0.34	176	22	traces	32	50	17.32	14.02	0.23	1.23	489.25	8.85
28	1.23	0.36	210	traces	traces	28	75	13.70	10.63	0.04	1.28	485.77	11.51
29	1.31	0.34	204	traces	traces	28	90	15.09	12.56	0.08	1.20	484.49	12.75
30	1.32	0.34	230	10	traces	8	60	20.11	14.59	0.01	1.37	483.25	28.35
31	1.50	0.32	195	12	traces	12	250	22.13	17.19	0.23	1.28	487.62	15.01
32	1.78	0.35	205	traces	traces	5	300	21.72	15.04	0.19	1.44	488.9	16.91
33	1.82	0.34	231	traces	traces	8	350	16.13	13.08	0.00	1.23	487.41	20.42
34	1.34	0.34	225	traces	traces	20	100	17.51	13.51	0.19	1.29	483.81	18.68
35	1.27	0.35	235	traces	traces	12	200	17.87	13.44	0.60	1.32	482.65	27.77
36	1.31	0.36	169	15	20	28	50	24.22	14.64	0.31	1.65	488.51	4.80
37	1.25	0.37	177	traces	traces	26	100	23.37	14.03	1.05	1.66	489.15	8.44
38	1.29	0.32	228	traces	traces	13	80	20.34	15.63	0.28	1.30	483.04	24.17
39	1.32	0.29	223	traces	traces	13	200	22.59	17.69	0.14	1.27	483.48	21.52

TABLE IIb

ex. N°.	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	FeO (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	V ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	CeO ₂ (%)	MnO ₂ (ppm)	TLA4 (%)	TE4 (%)	TUV4 (%)	SE4	λ _D (nm)	P (%)
40	1.20	0.37	52	traces	traces	0.047	300	47.47	25.84	8.65	1.83	489.46	15.29
41	1.15	0.35	65	38	29	0.239	250	44.35	25.18	7.40	1.76	488.84	16.57
42	1.71	0.45	128	27	traces	0.482	150	24.73	13.83	1.80	1.78	489.65	19.52
43	1.45	0.39	112	38	traces	0.244	100	33.63	20.72	5.60	1.62	488.37	19.27
44	1.83	0.38	145	40	50	0.245	50	26.65	16.82	1.34	1.58	489.12	19.46
45	1.21	0.29	75	traces	traces	0.243	100	46.03	29.14	6.54	1.57	488.28	15.08

TABLE IIC

ex. N°.	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	FeO (%)	Co (ppm)	V ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	Cr ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	Se(ppm)	TiO ₂ (%)	MnO ₂ (ppm)	TLA4 (%)	TE4 (%)	TUV4 (%)	SE4	λ _D (nm)	P (%)
46	1,49	0,37	211	traces	traces	8	1,03	100	16,30	13,05	0,00	1,24	485,11	24,60
47	1,35	0,29	195	traces	traces	5	0,95	250	25,13	20,08	1,37	1,25	484,88	23,00
48	1,52	0,32	175	traces	traces	traces	1,12	50	27,18	18,70	0,31	1,45	487,10	21,40

TABLE IId

ex. N°.	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	FeO (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	V ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	MnO ₂ (ppm)	TLA4 (%)	TE4 (%)	TUV4 (%)	SE4	λ _D (nm)	P (%)
49	1.26	0.33	67	77	7	100	42.70	25.47	7.60	1.67	488.90	16.84
50	1.44	0.32	92	5	410	200	37.17	23.47	3.70	1.58	489.20	16.81
51	1.27	0.31	78	89	312	300	40.69	25.57	6.10	1.59	489.20	16.59
52	1.29	0.31	67	74	7	400	43.43	26.77	7.20	1.62	489.20	15.78
53	1.28	0.32	67	81	7	250	42.91	25.97	7.20	1.65	489.20	16.22
54	1.28	0.29	68	77	7	100	43.64	27.27	7.00	1.59	489.40	15.37
55	1.28	0.32	67	79	7	50	43.17	26.17	7.10	1.64	489.40	15.79
56	1.27	0.32	60	81	7	50	43.37	26.07	7.00	1.66	489.40	15.87
57	1.27	0.30	76	102	326	75	41.05	25.77	6.00	1.59	489.70	15.99
58	1.15	0.35	70	10	50	100	42.66	24.78	8.30	1.72	486.17	20.73
59	1.16	0.38	50	traces	traces	200	44.83	24.00	8.49	1.86	487.46	18.47
60	1.15	0.37	27	traces	15	250	49.55	26.06	8.60	1.90	490.04	14.03
61	1.20	0.37	51	traces	22	100	44.95	24.73	8.32	1.81	488.48	16.73
62	1.12	0.42	18	15	traces	50	47.79	22.67	9.61	2.10	490.70	14.50
63	1.14	0.41	36	traces	traces	75	45.42	22.62	9.27	2.00	488.80	17.11
64	1.12	0.42	44	traces	traces	100	43.32	21.28	9.50	2.03	487.72	19.43
65	1.12	0.36	52	traces	traces	300	45.50	25.27	9.19	1.80	487.48	18.07
66	1.14	0.32	68	traces	traces	250	44.95	27.28	8.70	1.64	486.58	18.68
67	1.401	0.36	70	5	100	100	40.78	23.63	5.39	1.72	489.49	15.91

ex. N°.	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	FeO (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	V ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	MnO ₂ (ppm)	TLA4 (%)	TE4 (%)	TUV4 (%)	SE4	λ _D (nm)	P (%)
68	1.45	0.47	80	96	12	100	32.30	15.63	5.33	2.06	489.23	20.36
69	1.42	0.34	95	23	92	50	36.79	23.02	5.01	1.59	487.65	19.22
70	1.51	0.36	65	traces	15	100	35.54	21.48	3.12	1.65	488.43	18.25
71	1.48	0.37	55	32	traces	50	36.75	21.62	3.62	1.69	489.52	17.12
72	1.55	0.49	50	traces	traces	75	33.09	16.90	3.38	1.95	489.12	19.89
73	1.40	0.49	27	traces	traces	150	37.53	18.53	4.79	2.02	489.44	18.90
74	1.40	0.40	95	traces	traces	200	35.46	20.84	4.38	1.70	485.81	23.57
75	1.39	0.38	102	traces	traces	250	35.57	21.52	4.45	1.65	485.26	24.11
76	1.55	0.36	80	10	25	100	37.19	21.94	3.04	1.69	489.61	16.28
77	1.61	0.38	125	31	28	50	29.31	18.56	2.45	1.57	486.34	23.86
78	1.78	0.44	116	traces	98	100	26.82	15.42	1.06	1.73	488.15	21.63
79	1.69	0.34	137	31	traces	150	27.91	18.74	1.67	1.48	486.30	23.49
80	1.75	0.31	165	17	36	50	24.05	17.93	0.85	1.34	484.95	26.81
81	1.27	0.42	74	traces	traces	75	38.90	22.20	8.25	1.75	485.80	22.90
82	1.24	0.44	81	traces	traces	100	36.94	20.86	7.75	1.77	485.50	24.33
83	1.27	0.39	71	traces	traces	150	40.72	23.55	8.18	1.73	486.40	20.87
84	1.29	0.33	90	traces	25	1000	36.18	23.50	6.44	1.54	489.52	11.28
85	1.35	0.45	81	15	traces	1250	33.60	17.15	6.37	1.96	488.72	16.35
86	1.15	0.34	161	18	21	789	24.76	19.63	54.99	1.26	486.47	14.01
87	1.51	0.35	244	traces	traces	1200	20.00	15.63	2.73	1.28	480.76	31.63
88	1.41	0.40	98	traces	225	1250	34.05	20.19	3.38	1.69	487.38	20.77

CLAIMS

1. A colored soda-lime glass of blue hue composed of glass-forming main constituents, comprising more than 2% of magnesium oxide and coloring agents, characterized in that it contains more than 1.1 wt% Fe_2O_3 , less than 0.53 wt% FeO and less than 0.13 wt% manganese oxide, has a light transmission (TLA4) of between 15% and 70% and a selectivity (SE4) of greater than 1.2 and has a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and an excitation purity (P) such that they lie in a CIE 1931 chromaticity plot within a triangle whose apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant C source and the points whose coordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (476,49), respectively.
2. The colored glass according to claim 1, characterized in that it has a dominant wavelength of less than 489 nm and/or a purity (P) of greater than 12%.
3. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that it has a TUV4 of less than 10%.
4. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it has a redox value of less than 41%.
5. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that it comprises, as coloring agents, at least one of the elements Cr, Co, Se, Ce, V, Ti.
6. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that it has a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and an excitation purity (P) such that they lie in a CIE 1931 chromaticity plot within a triangle whose apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant C source and the points whose coordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (480,38), respectively.
7. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that it has a selectivity (SE4) of greater than 1.6.
8. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that it comprises the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

	Fe_2O_3	1.2 to 1.6%
	FeO	0.34 to 0.50%
	Co	0.0030 to 0.0100%
	Cr_2O_3	0 to 0.0200%
5	V_2O_5	0 to 0.0500%
	Se	0 to 0.0020%
	CeO_2	0 to 0.5%
	TiO_2	0 to 1.5%.

9. The colored glass according to claim 8, characterized in that it comprises the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

	Fe_2O_3	1.2 to 1.5%
	FeO	0.34 to 0.45%
	Co	0.0030 to 0.0100%
15	Cr_2O_3	0 to 0.0150%
	V_2O_5	0 to 0.0400%.

10. The colored glass according to any of claims 8 and 9, characterized in that it has the following optical properties:

	$35\% < \text{TLA4} < 45\%$
20	$20\% < \text{TE4} < 30\%$
	$\text{TUV4} < 9\%$
	$\lambda_D > 483 \text{ nm}$
	$P > 12\%$.

11. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that it comprises the following percentages by weight of coloring agents, the total amount of iron being expressed in the form of Fe_2O_3 :

	Fe_2O_3	1.3 to 1.8%
	FeO	0.30 to 0.50%
	Co	0.0160 to 0.0270%
30	Cr_2O_3	0 to 0.0200%

V_2O_5	0 to 0.0500%
Se	0 to 0.0040%
CeO_2	0 to 0.5%.

12. The colored glass according to claim 11, characterized in that it
5 has the following optical properties:

$$16\% < TLA4 < 24\%$$

$$12\% < TE4 < 18\%$$

$$TUV4 < 5\%$$

$$476 \text{ nm} < \lambda_D < 483 \text{ nm}$$

10 $P > 18\%$.

13. The colored glass according to any of claims 1 to 12,
characterized in that it forms a window for an automobile.

ABSTRACT

Soda-lime glass of blue hue

The invention relates to a coloured soda-lime glass of blue hue, containing more than 2 wt.% of MgO, more than 1.1 wt.% of Fe_2O_3 , less than 0.53 wt.% of FeO and less than 0.13 wt. % of MnO_2 , and presenting under Illuminant A and for a glass thickness of 4 mm, a transmission factor (TLA4) higher than 15%, a selectivity (SE4) higher than 1.2 and a dominant wavelength (λ_D) and a purity of excitation (P) such that they are located in the CIE chromaticity co-ordinate diagram inside a triangle whereof the apices are defined by the point representing the illuminant source C and the points whereof the co-ordinates (λ_D , P) are (490,19) and (476,49) respectively. Said glass is particularly suitable for motor vehicle side windows, rear windows and sun roof.

Docket No.
4004-010-30

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

SODA-LIME GLASS OF BLUE HUE

the specification of which

(check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on 13 December 1999 as United States Application No. or PCT International Application Number PCT/EP99/09849 and was amended on 21 June 2001

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

98124371.0

EP

22 DECEMBER 1998

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)
_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)
_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U. S. C. Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C. F. R., Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)
_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

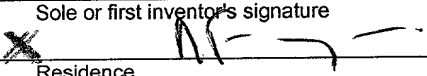
POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

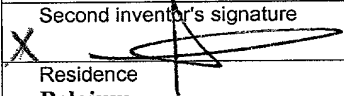
JEROLD I. SCHNEIDER

Registration No. 24,765

Send Correspondence to: **Jerold I. Schneider**
Arter & Hadden LLP
1801 K Street, N.W., Suite 400 K
Washington, D.C. 20006

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)
Jerold I. Schneider (202) 775-7100

Full name of sole or first inventor FOGUENNE, Marc	Date <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sole or first inventor's signature 	23/7/2001
Residence Belgium	
Citizenship Belgium	
Post Office Address Rue du Surtia 28	
B-5081 Saint-Denis, BELGIUM BEX	

Full name of second inventor, if any COSTER, Dominique	Date <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Second inventor's signature 	31/7/2001
Residence Belgium	
Citizenship Belgium	
Post Office Address Rue Bois de Boquet 29 A	
B-5020 Temploux, BELGIUM BEX	

#3
Rec'd PCT/PTO 11 OCT 2001

DOCKET NO. 4004-010-30

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: Marc FOGUENNE et al.

ART UNIT:

SERIAL NO.: 09/868,847

EXAMINER:

INTERNATIONAL PCT/EP00/09849

APPLN. NO.:

FOR: SODA-LIME GLASS OF BLUE HUE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

SIR:

Please take note of the following change of address. All correspondence related to the above-captioned matter should now be directed to:

Supervisor, Patent Prosecution Services
PIPER MARBURY RUDNICK & WOLFE LLP
1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-2412

Respectfully submitted,

PIPER MARBURY RUDNICK & WOLFE LLP



Jerold I. Schneider
Registration No. 24,765

1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-2412
Telephone No. (202) 861-3900
Facsimile No. (202) 223-2085